

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

Lesson 22

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لغة القرآن
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Language
of the Qur'an
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Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

(٢٢) الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي وَالْعِشْرُونَ

The Twenty Second Lesson

- The Teacher : Bring the notebooks (الطُّلَابُ يُسَلِّمُونَ الدَّفَاتِرَ) O'brothers . (The students handover the notebooks)
- Al-Hassan : أنا لم أكتب الواجبات يا أستاذ .
On its own, otherwise لم (هـ + م + و + ن)
- JJ: Why?
- AH: My eye- glasses broke , so I could not read or write .
الحسن : انكسرت نظارتي ، فلا أستطيع أن أقرأ أو أكتب .
- JJ: Your excuse is acceptable (apologies accepted)... and where is your notebook, O'Muawiyah?
المدرس : عذرک مقبول . . . وأين دفترک يا معاوية؟
- Muawiyah: I also did not write (homework).
معاوية : أنا أيضاً لم أكتب .
- JJ: Did your eye- glasses also break?
المدرس : انكسرت نظارتک أيضاً؟
not pronounced أنْكَسَرَتْ
- Muawiyah: No, the electricity was cut off in our hostel shortly after the Maghrib prayer and it remained cut-off until the mid- night .
معاوية : لا ، انقطعت الكهرباء في مهجعنا بعد صلاة المغرب واستمر الانقطاع إلى منتصف الليل .
VIII
- (The door opens and Adnan enters) ينفتح الباب ويدخل عدنان
- JJ: Why did you come late , O'Adnan ?
المدرس : لم تأخرت يا عدنان؟
- Adnan: A car overturned on the road. so the traffic was stalled (came to standstill).
عدنان : انقلبت سيارة في الطريق ، فتوقف المرور .
- JJ: Did a car overturn? Where?
المدرس : انقلبت سيارة؟ ! أين؟
(أانقلبت)
- A: In (at) the turn point which is after the bridge .
عدنان : في المنعطف الذي بعد الجسر .
- JJ: Were the passengers safe?
المدرس : أسلم الركاب؟

- A: Yes, They were safe and... لَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ لَمَاتُوا. . .
All Praises be to Allah.
Had it not been the انْخَلَعَتِ الْأَبْوَابُ، وَتَكَسَّرَ
grace of Allah, they would have died. The overturning was severe, the
doors came off and the glass smashed into pieces. الزُّجَاجُ.

- JJ: Read the lesson, O'Jalha. الْمُدَّرِّسُ : اِقْرَأِ الدَّرْسَ يَا طَلْحَةَ.

طَلْحَةَ : اِنْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ اِبْرَاهِيمُ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ : اِنْكَسَفَتْ
لَمُوتِ اِبْرَاهِيمَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : «إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ
آيَتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ، لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمُوتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ. فَإِذَا
رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا فَادْعُوا اللَّهَ، وَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يَنْجَلِيَ».

- Jalha: The sun eclipsed the day Ibrahim died, so the people said: (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ).
The sun eclipsed for the death of Ibrahim. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said: Surely,
the sun and the moon are two signs among the two signs of Allah, they (2) do not eclipse
on the death of anyone or on his life. So, if you see them (eclipsed) pray to Allah
and offer prayer until it clears. (Al-Bukhari narrated it).

- A: Who is this Ibrahim, O'teacher? عَدْنَانُ : مَنْ اِبْرَاهِيمُ هَذَا يَا اُسْتَاذُ؟

- JJ: He is son of the Prophet (PBUH) الْمُدَّرِّسُ : هُوَ ابْنُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِنْ مَارِيَةِ الْقِبْطِيَّةِ (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا).
from Maria Al-Qibtiya (MABPWH).

- M: The name (Ibrahim) is it non-declinable? مَعَاوِيَةُ : الْاِسْمُ (اِبْرَاهِيمُ) اَغَيْرُ مُنْصَرَفٍ هُوَ؟

- JJ: Yes. الْمُدَّرِّسُ : نَعَمْ.
(الْمَمْنُوعُ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ) Diptote

- M: Why? مَعَاوِيَةُ : لِـمَـهُ؟

- JJ: Because it is a non-Arabic الْمُدَّرِّسُ : لِأَنَّهُ عَلَمٌ أَعْجَمِيٌّ، وَالْعَلَمُ الْأَعْجَمِيُّ لَا يَنْصَرِفُ.
proper name, and the non-Arabic proper name does not decline.

١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :

(١) لَمْ يَكْتُبِ الْحَسَنُ وَمَعَاوِيَةُ الْوَاجِبَاتِ؟

(٢) لَمْ تَأْخَرِ عَدْنَانُ؟

(٣) أَيْنَ انْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ؟

(٤) مَتَى انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ؟

(٥) مَاذَا قَالَ النَّاسُ؟

(٦) بِإِذَا أَمَرْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عِنْدَ انْكَسَافِ الشَّمْسِ وَالْقَمَرِ؟

See next page



Most verbs
intransitive

TMD

٢ - مِنْ أَبْوَابِ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ الْمَزِيدِ بَابُ (انْفَعَلَ = انْ + فَعَلَ)، زِيدَتْ (انْفَعَلَ = انْ + فَعَلَ) is from the form TMD verbs. In it, the hamza and the

num are added before the 'fa', e.g.: Be opened, Be broken, Be severed

* اَسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الدَّرْسِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْوَارِدَةَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَابِ (انْفَعَلَ). * Extract from the lesson the verbs mentioned in it from form

See Underlined in the lesson

٣ - تَأَمَّلِ الْمِثَالَ، ثُمَّ هَاتِ الْمَضَارِعَ وَاسْمَ الْفَاعِلِ وَالْمُضَدَّرَ مِنَ الْأَفْعَالِ الْآتِيَةِ : Ponder over the example, then give the Present tense, and the active participle, and the Verbal noun from the following verbs.

	المُضَدَّرُ The Verbal Noun	اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ The Active Participle	المَضَارِعُ The Present	الْمَاضِي The Past
Breaking	انْكِسَارٌ	مُنْكَسِرٌ Broken	يَنْكَسِرُ To be broken	انْكَسَرَ
Opening	انْفِتَاحٌ	مُنْفَتِحٌ Open	يُنْفَتِحُ To be opened	انْفَتَحَ
Overturning	انْقِلَابٌ	مُنْقَلِبٌ Over-turned	يُنْقَلِبُ To be overturned	انْقَلَبَ
Severing	انْقِطَاعٌ	مُنْقَطِعٌ Severed	يُنْقَطِعُ To be severed	انْقَطَعَ
Going	انْصِرَافٌ	مُنْصَرِفٌ Gone	يَنْصَرِفُ To go away	انْصَرَفَ = ذَهَبَ
Splitting	انْشِقَاقٌ	مُنْشَقٌ Split	يَنْشَقُّ To split apart	انْشَقَّ
Clearing	انْجِلَاءٌ (أَصْلُهُ: انْجِلَائِيٌّ)	مُنْجَلٌ Cleared	يَنْجَلِي To be cleared	انْجَلَى

★ ١ - أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ : Answer the following questions :

(١) لِمَ لَمْ يَكْتُبِ الْحَسَنُ وَمَعَاوِيَةُ الْوَاجِبَاتِ؟

(٢) لِمَ تَأَخَّرَ عَدْنَانُ؟

(٣) أَيْنَ انْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ؟

(٤) مَتَى انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ؟

(٥) مَاذَا قَالَ النَّاسُ؟

(٦) بِمَاذَا أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عِنْدَ انْكَسَافِ الشَّمْسِ وَالْقَمَرِ؟

١/ Why did Al-Hassan and Muawiyah not write the homework.

١. لَمْ يَكْتُبِ الْحَسَنُ لِأَنَّ نَظَارَتَهُ انْكَسَرَتْ وَأَمَّا مَعَاوِيَةُ فَلِأَنَّ كُمُزْبَاءَهُ انْقَطَعَتْ فِي مَهْجَعِهِ.

Al-Hassan did not write the homework because his glasses broke, and as for Muawiyah, because the electricity at his hostel got cut off.

2/ Why was Adnan late?

2. تَأَخَّرَ عَدْنَانُ لِأَنَّ سَيَّارَةً انْقَلَبَتْ فِي الطَّرِيقِ.

Adnan was late because a car overturned in the street.

3/ Where did the car overturn?

3. انْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ فِي الْمُنْعَطِقِ الَّذِي بَعْدَ الْجِسْرِ.

The car overturned in (at) the turn point which is after the bridge.

4/ When did the sun eclipse?

4. انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

The sun eclipsed the day Ibrahim son of Muhammad (PBUH) died.

5/ What did the people say?

5. قَالَ النَّاسُ: انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ لِمَوْتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

The people said: The sun eclipsed with the death of Ibrahim son of Mohammad (PBUH).

6/ What did the Prophet (PBUH) commanded us (to do) when seeing the eclipse of the sun and the moon.

6. قَالَ: إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ آيَتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا فَأَدْعُوا اللَّهَ وَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يَنْجَلِيَ -

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said: Surely, the sun and the moon are two signs from the signs of Allah, there is no eclipse on the death of anyone or on his birth.

So, if you see them (eclipsed) pray to Allah and offer prayer until it is clear.



- ٤ - يُفِيدُ بَابُ (إِنْفَعَلَ) الْمُطَاوَعَةَ، تَقُولُ: فَتَحْتُ الْبَابَ، فَأَنْفَتَحَ، indicates compliance, you say: I opened the door, so it opened.
Ponder over the following, then complete the deficient (incomplete):

المِثَالُ: فَتَحْتَ الْبَابَ. You opened the door. *The door opened* *The example*

- ١) كَسَرْتُ الْكُؤُوبَ. I broke the cup. *أَنْكَسَرُ الْكُؤُوبُ*
٢) قَطَعْتُ الْحَبْلَ. I cut the rope. *أَنْقَطَعُ الْحَبْلُ*
٣) قَلَبْتُ الْكِتَابَ. I overturned the book. *أَنْقَلَبُ الْكِتَابُ*
٤) هَزَمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الْكُفَّارَ. The Muslims defeated the non-believers. *أَنْقَزَمَ الْكُفَّارُ*

- ٥ - * **مُطَاوَعٌ** فَعَلَ إِنْفَعَلَ كَمَا رَأَيْتَ. أَمَّا فَعَلَ، فَمُطَاوَعُهُ تَفَعَّلَ. As you saw, إِنْفَعَلَ is compliant of فَعَلَ, as for تَفَعَّلَ, its compliant is تَفَعَّلَ. Ponder over the following, then complete the deficient (incomplete):

- المِثَالُ: كَسَرْتُ الزُّجَاجَ. I smashed the glass. *تَكَسَّرَ الزُّجَاجُ*
The rope was cut to pieces. *قَطَّعَ الْحَبْلَ* I cut the rope to pieces. *The example*

- ٦ - أَأَنْكَسَرَ؟ ← أَنْكَسَرَ؟ (إِذَا دَخَلَتْ هَمْزَةُ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ عَلَى «إِنْفَعَلَ» INTERROGATION IS ADDED (ENTERED) TO (إِنْفَعَلَ), THE HAMZA-TUL-WASH IS OMITTED. (BECAUSE IT IS NOT PRONOUNCED WHEN IT IS PRECEDED WITH A WORD))
حَذِفَتْ هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ).

أَدْخِلْ هَمْزَةَ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ عَلَى الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ: Enter the Hamza of Interrogation to the following sentences:

- ١) أَنْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ. *أَنْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ؟*
٢) إِنْفَتَحَ بَابُ الْمَطْعَمِ. *أَلْفَتَحَ بَابُ الْمَطْعَمِ؟*
٣) إِنْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ. *أَلْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ؟*
٤) أَسْلَمَ أَبُوكَ. *أَأَسْلَمَ أَبُوكَ؟*

*

مُطَاوَعٌ: The object of a form becomes the subject of another form.
(7→1, 5→2)

7- Ponder over the following examples of the form **تَأْمَلْ أَمْثَلَةَ الْآتِيَةِ لِبَابِ (انْفَعَلَ) وَعَيْنٌ فِيهَا الْمَاضِي وَالْمُضَارِعُ وَاسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ** and specify in them the past, and the present, and the active participle, and the verbal noun. **وَالْمَصْدَرُ** :

- 1) وَقَعَ الْكُوبُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ وَانْكَسَرَ.
- 2) هَذَا الْبَابُ لَا يَنْفَتِحُ. ادْخُلْ مِنَ الْبَابِ الْآخَرِ.
- 3) تَنْطَفِئُ أَنْوَارُ الشُّوَارِعِ فِي السَّاعَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ صَبَاحاً.
- 4) سَبَبُ انْقِلَابِ السَّيَّارَةِ انْفِجَارُ إِحْدَى عَجَلَاتِهَا.
- 5) انْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ فِي غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ.
- 6) تَخْرُجُ فِي الْمَعْهَدِ الْعَامَ الْمُنْصَرِمِ بَضْعَةٌ وَثَلَاثُونَ طَالِباً.
- 7) سَافَرَ الْفَرِيقُ الْمُهْزِمُ.

8- (انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ). هُنَا الْجُمْلَةُ (مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ) Here the sentence is the second particle of construction (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) and is in the genitive state and (يَوْمَ) is first particle of construction (مُضَافٌ). Here are other examples :

- 1) سَافَرْتُ يَوْمَ ظَهَرَتِ النَّاتِجُ.
 - 2) مَرَضْتُ يَوْمَ زَارَ الْوَزِيرُ الْجَامِعَةَ.
 - 3) وُلِدْتُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ جَدِّي.
- And in the Quran: ﴿ هَذَا يَوْمٌ يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ ﴾
This is the day, their honesty will help the truthful ones. [المائدة/ ١١٩]

(يَوْمَ مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ) تَقْدِيرُهُ: يَوْمَ مَوْتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. (The day Ibrahim died) is in estimation of: the day of the death of Ibrahim.

9- (لَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ لَمَاتُوا). (لَوْلَا) حَرْفُ امْتِنَاعٍ لَوْجُودٍ، وَتَدُلُّ (لَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ لَمَاتُوا) is the particle of impossibility for (or due to) the existence of something and it indicates...

Impossibility of the jawab for the presence of the condition, e.g.:

على امتناع الجواب لوجود الشرط، نحو: لولا الهواء لهلك الناس، أي وجد الهواء فلم يهلك الناس. Had there been no air, people would have perished, i.e.: The air was found (present) so people did not perish.

- And (لوما) comes with (has) the same meaning.
- The noun which comes after it, is subject, (لولا الهواء) تقديره: ف (لولا الهواء) comes with its predicate omitted. So (Had there been no air) is in estimation of: Had there been no air present.

وقد تأتي بعدها (أن) وأسمها وخبرها، نحو: لولا أنني مريض لسافرت معك. *Maybe* (أن) may come after it with its subject and its predicate, e.g.: Was it not that I am sick, I would have travelled with you.

و جوابها المثبت يقرن باللام، نحو: ﴿لولا أنتم﴾ / ﴿لكننا مؤمنين﴾ (ل+كنن+نا) And its answer connected with 'lam' is positive, e.g.: 'Had it not been you, we would have been believers?' [سبأ/٣١].

* هاء أمثلة أخرى لـ (لولا): * Take other examples with (لولا):

- (١) لولا الاختبار ما حضرت اليوم. Had it not been for the exam, I would not have attended today.
- (٢) لولا الشمس لهلك الأرض. Had it not been for the sun, the earth would have perished.
- (٣) لولا الحياء لبكينا. [موجود] *shame/shyness* Had it not been for the modesty, we would have wept.
- (٤) لولا أنك مستعجل لدعوتك إلى البيت. Had it not been that you are in a hurry, I would have invited you to the house.

أكمل ما يلي: Complete the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (١) لولا العلم لكننا جاهلين | (٢) لولا الإسلام لضل الناس |
| (٣) لولا أنك مريض لدعوتك إلى بيتي | (٤) لولا أن البرد شديد لذهبت إلى السوق |

١٠- (من إبراهيم هذا؟) هنا (هذا) نعت لـ (إبراهيم). (Who is this Ibrahim?) Here (this) is adjective for (Ibrahim).

- 1, Had it not been for the education, we would have been ignorant.
- 2, Had it not been for the Islam, the mankind would have gone astray.
- 3, Had you not been sick, I would have invited you to my house.
- 4, Had the weather not been harsh, we would have gone to the market.

- ١٩٣ -

يَكُونُ اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ نَعْتًا إِذَا وَقَعَ بَعْدَ الْعَلَمِ ، أَوْ الْمَعْرِفِ بِالْإِضَافَةِ ،
 becomes an adjective when it occurs after the proper noun, or the noun is
 made definite with the second particle of construction (مُضَاتُّ الْإِثْمِ), e.g.: نَحْوُ:

- (١) مَنْ حَامِدٌ هَذَا؟ مَنَعُوتٌ نَعْتٌ
 (٢) أَرِنِي سَاعَتَكَ هَذِهِ. مَنَعُوتٌ نَعْتٌ
 (٣) لِمَنْ جَوَازُ السَّفَرِ هَذَا؟ مَنَعُوتٌ نَعْتٌ
 (٤) أَمَفْتُوحَةٌ غُرْفَةُ الْمُدَرِّسِينَ تِلْكَ؟ مَنَعُوتٌ نَعْتٌ

1/ Who is this Hamid ?

3/ To whom belongs this passport?

2/ Show me this watch of yours.

4/ Is that room of the teacher opened?

FIV

- وَفِي التَّنْزِيلِ : ﴿أَذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي هَذَا ، فَأَلْقِهِ إِلَيْهِمْ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ﴾ [النمل/ ٢٨] .
 - And in the Qur'an: 'Go with this book/letter of mine, and deliver it to them - then turn away (leave) from them.'

- وَفِي الْحَدِيثِ ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ : «لَعَلِّي لَا أَحُجُّ بَعْدَ عَامِي هَذَا» .
 - And in the Hadith, the Prophet (PBUH) said: 'I am afraid that I may not perform Hajj after this year of mine.'

11- (لَمَّةٌ) . هَذِهِ هَاءُ السَّكْتِ ، وَيُؤْتَى بِهَا فِي الْوَقْفِ كَمَا فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ﴾ ؟
 11- (Lameh) . This is a 'Ha' of silence, and it is brought in with a stop like in the saying of the Exalted : 'And what may inform you what that (fem) is !'

12- (إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ آتَانِ . . . لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ) . الضَّمِيرُ فِي (يَنْكَسِفَانِ) يَعُودُ إِلَى الشَّمْسِ وَالْقَمَرِ ، وَهُمَا مُؤَنَّثٌ وَمُذَكَّرٌ ، وَجِيءَ بِالْفِعْلِ بِصِيغَةِ الْمَذْكَرِ تَغْلِيًّا . يُغَلَّبُ الْمَذْكَرُ عَلَى الْمُؤَنَّثِ نَحْوُ : أَبْنَائِي وَبَنَاتِي يَدْرُسُونَ بِالْجَامِعَةِ .
 12- (Indeed the sun and the moon are two signs ... and they don't eclipse). And the pronoun in (they eclipse) returns to the sun and the moon, and they are feminine and masculine, and it is brought with the masculine form as a preference. The masculine is given preference over the feminine, e.g.: My sons and my daughters study at the university.

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١٣ - «فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا فَادْعُوا اللَّهَ...» هُنَا الْحَالُ مَحْذُوفَةٌ، إِذْ تَقْدِيرُ الْكَلَامِ: «فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا» (eclipsed) pray to Allah, here the condition is omitted, in/because of estimation of the speech: 'so if you see both of them eclipsed....'. «... رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا مُنْكَسِفَيْنِ»

١٤ - «وَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يَنْجَلِيَ» ^[أَنْ] فَاعِلٌ «يَنْجَلِي» ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَرٌ يَعُودُ عَلَى «الْكُسُوفِ» it clears. The doer 'it clears' its pronoun is hidden and it returns to 'the eclipse' the understanding from the context. الْمَفْهُومُ مِنَ السِّيَاقِ.

١٥ - أَدْخِلْ كُلَّ كَلِمَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي فِي جُمْلَةٍ مُفِيدَةٍ: Enter every word which follows, in/to a useful/complete sentence:

انْفَتَحَ، اِنْكَسَرَ، اِنْقَلَبَ، تَكَسَّرَ، لَوْلَا. To open oneself, To break itself, To overturn itself, To smash (into pieces), Had it not been

١) هَذَا الْبَابُ لَا يَنْفَتِحُ، اَدْخُلْ مِنَ الْبَابِ الْآخَرِ. 1, This door does not open. Enter from the other door.

٢) اِنْكَسَرَتْ نَظَارَتِي، فَلَا أَرَى لِوُضُوحٍ. 2) My eye - glasses broke, so I don't see clearly.

٣) اِنْقَلَبَتِ السَّيَّارَةُ وَمَاتَ الرُّكَّابُ. 3) The car overturned and the passengers died.

٤) تَكَسَّرَ الزُّجَاجُ. 4) The glass broke to pieces.

٥) لَوْلَا الْاِخْتِبَارُ لَسَافَرْتُ الْيَوْمَ. 5) Had it not been for the exam, I would have travelled today.

الْوَضْعُ الْمُسَاوِي

اِنْفَتَحَ بَابُ الطَّائِرَةِ مُنْتَصِفَ الرِّحْلَةِ وَانْكَسَرَ الْبَابُ وَتَكَسَّرَ زُجَاجُ النُّوَافِذِ

The door of the aeroplane opened mid-flight and the door broke and the windows glass shattered

لَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ لَنَقَلَبَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ لَكِنْ هَبَطَتِ الطَّائِرَةُ مُعَظَّمَةً - وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Had it not been the mercy of Allah (SWT) the plane would have overturned but the plane crash landed.

And All praise belongs to Allah (SWT).

The New Words الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ

وَاجِبَاتٌ Obligation, duty, student's assignment

اِنْكَسَرَ يَنْكَسِرُ اِنْكِسَارًا (VII) To get broken, to be defeated, be quenched (thirst)

اِنْقَطَعَ يَنْقَطِعُ اِنْقِطَاعًا (VII) To be cut off, to be separated

اِسْتَمَرَ يَسْتَمِرُّ اِسْتِمْرَارًا (X) To continue, to go on, to stay

اِنْفَتَحَ يَنْفَتِحُ اِنْفِتَاحًا (VII) To unfold, to be opened, to open up

اِنْقَلَبَ يَنْقَلِبُ اِنْقِلَابًا (VII) To be upturned, to inverse, to turn around

تَوَقَّفَ يَتَوَقَّفُ تَوَقُّفًا (V) To come to a stop

مَرَّ يَمُرُّ مَرًّا وَمُرُورًا (a-u) To pass, to walk, to march

مُرُورٌ Traffic

اِنْعَطَفَ يَنْعَطِفُ اِنْعِطَافًا (VII) To be bent, to be inclined or crooked.

اِسْمُ الْمَكَانِ اِنْعِطَافٌ Bent, Turning point

جِسْرٌ Bridge

عَنِيفٌ Severe, violent, harsh

اِنْخَلَعَ يَنْخَلِعُ اِنْخِلَاعًا (VII) To be displaced, dislocated or removed

زُجَاجٌ Glass

اِنْكَسَفَ يَنْكَسِفُ اِنْكِسَافًا (VII) To be eclipsed. Also, to be ashamed.

اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ اِنْكَسَفٌ Eclipsed

اُنْجَلِيَ يَنْجَلِي اُنْجِلَاءً (VII) To be cleared, to be removed or dislodged

اِنْصَرَفَ يَنْصَرِفُ اِنْصِرَافًا (VII) To changeover, to turn away, to abandon

اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ اِنْصَرَفٌ Dismissed, departed, left

اِنْشَقَّ يَنْشَقُّ اِنْشِقَاقًا (VII) To be split, to be cleft, to be separate

طَاوَعَ يُطَاوِعُ طَاوَعًا (III) To comply, to yield, to submit, to obey.

اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ طَاوَعٌ Follower

هَزَمَ يَهْزِمُ هَزْمًا (a-i) To put to flight, to vanquish, to defeat

اُنْهَزِمَ يَنْهَزِمُ اِنْهِزَامًا (VII) To be defeated.

اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ اُنْهَزِمٌ Defeated

اِنْطَفَأَ يَنْطَفِئُ اِنْطِفَاءً (VII) To die down, to be extinguished

اِنْفَجَرَ يَنْفَجِرُ اِنْفِجَارًا (VII) To gush out, to break out, to erupt

نَفَعَ يَنْفَعُ نَفْعًا (a-a) To be useful, beneficial

عَرَّفَ يُعَرِّفُ تَعْرِيفًا (II) To define, To make definite (grammatical)

اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ مُعَرَّفٌ Definite

اِنْصَرَمَ يَنْصَرِمُ اِنْصِرَامًا (VII) To elapse, to be past, go by.

اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ اِنْصَرَمٌ Past

بِضْعَةٌ Several, some

أَمْتَنَعَ يَمْتَنِعُ أَمْتَنَاعًا (VIII) To refrain, to abstain

هَلَكَ يَهْلِكُ هَلَكًا (a-i) To perish, to die

أَسْتَعْجَلَ يَسْتَعْجِلُ أَسْتَعْجَالًا (X) To hurry, to hasten,
to rush.

اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ (مُسْتَعْجِلٌ) Hurried

غَلَبَ يُغَلِّبُ تَغْلِبًا (II) To make someone get the
upper-hand, to put something above/before
something

تَغْلِبٌ Preference

اسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ (مُغْلَبٌ) Defeated

كَسَفَ يَكْسِفُ كُسُوفًا (a-i) To be eclipsed, to be dark

سِيَاقٌ Context

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
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